

## THE BOYS IN BLUE.

### Grand Parade of the G. A. R. at Detroit.

Forty Thousand Veterans in Line—Many Old Battle Flags Again Flung to the Breeze—Showing of Western States.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 5.—The national encampment of the G. A. R. and the celebration of its silver anniversary formally opened yesterday with a grand parade. Special trains bringing state delegations from all parts of the country poured into the city all night and early in the morning. Others brought visitors not officially identified with the encampment by the thousand, and at 10 o'clock the streets were almost impassable. The head of the procession moved at 11 o'clock and both in numbers and equipment the parade was one of the most magnificent ever made by the Grand Army. Most of the veterans were new and handsome uniforms and there was no end of novel features. The Philadelphia contingent, nearly 500 strong, carried umbrellas, each one painted to represent a portion of the battle of Gettysburg. Sault Ste. Marie post was also represented by an umbrella brigade, each umbrella so painted that when combined they represented Lake Superior and the city of the Soo. The name of each post along the shores of the great lake was painted in red, thus combining the lake, the city and the national colors.

A striking feature of the Michigan division was the fact that numbers of old battle flags were carried by the men who bore them during the war.

Still another umbrella brigade was that of George H. Thomas post No. 5 of Chicago. Their umbrellas were painted to represent a monster flag of the United States covering the entire post and extending nearly two squares. The Ohio division was very large and presented an imposing appearance.

Among those upon the reviewing stand were Gen. W. G. Veazey, commander-in-chief; Gen. Miles, of the army; ex-Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois; Gov. Fisher of Illinois, Campbell of Ohio and George W. Peck of Wisconsin; Gen. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin; Gov. Winans, of Michigan; Mrs. John A. Logan, and over a hundred others.

The governor of a state is not often seen trudging along in the dust with the boys, but that sight was witnessed more than once yesterday. As the Nebraska G. A. R., 500 strong, with Department Commander Teeter and Gov. Thayer passed the grand stand it was impossible to tell whether the cheers were for the dignified governor, the soldier boys or that venerable old fighter, which always provokes the cheers of the volunteers—Paul Vandervoort, past national commander-in-chief.

Four hundred veterans of Kansas, led by Department Commander Timothy McCarthy, represented the grasshopper state, and each carried upon his breast the Kansas G. A. R. pin, bearing the figure of this destructive little insect. Past Department Commanders Anderson, Pond, Stewart, Booth, Guthrie and Captain Coulter, of the national council of administration, were in line. Commander McCarthy enjoys the distinction of being the only living man who was literally in at the opening and at the close of the war. A soldier at Fort Sumter when the first gun was fired, he remained in the service and was at Appomattox when the enemy surrendered.

There was a wild cheer when the Missouri volunteers hove in sight. It was this state which had furnished William Warner, one of the most popular commanders-in-chief of the G. A. R. has ever known, and every man who marched in line was recognized as one who in his devotion to the union had undergone the dangers of guerrilla warfare and seen families divided against themselves in the dark days of '63. Department Commander George W. Martin, the one-armed hero, who lost a limb the first day of Gettysburg, led his command of 800 men with dignity. In the ranks were recognized the familiar features of "Private Caboon," who was at Antietam, at Fredericksburg, at Gettysburg, and with Grant in all the bloody battles after the silent soldier took command of the army of the Potomac. The Ransom post, of St. Louis, came in for its share of admiration. It was 900 strong and accompanied by the United States regular band. This is the first year the Ransom post ever attended an encampment when their commander, Gen. W. T. Sherman, was not present. His death is a deep personal grief to every member of this post, as indeed it is to every G. A. R. man.

The naval veterans were loudly cheered as they passed in review and the ancient starboard received many compliments.

The Sons of Veterans, 500 strong and in command of Commander-in-chief L. J. Webb, brought up the rear of the long procession. The boys marched in fine style and received marked applause along the entire line.

Later From Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5.—The latest returns show that the democratic state ticket carried in the election at about 25,000. Returns from eighty out of 119 counties give Brown (democrat) a net plurality of 27,027. The remaining counties in 1887, gave a net republican plurality of 2,580. The people's state ticket will probably not show so heavy a vote as last night's estimate, though it is not possible as yet to give a close approximation as in some returns, it has not been reported.

So far as reported the alliance has elected its candidates against democrats or republicans in ten districts.

## COMMANDER'S ADDRESS.

Address of Commander-in-Chief Veazey to the Veterans—Separate Departments For the Colored Veterans in Louisiana and Mississippi Recommended—Washington Selected For the Next Meeting. DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 5.—The twenty-fifth annual encampment of the G. A. R. began yesterday in the mammoth Bucher's hall. At the head of the hall, over the platform, was a large G. A. R. badge, flanked on either side by American flags, and in the rear the grand seal of the United States, also set between flags. From the ceiling hung clusters of the flags of all the republics in the world.

A few minutes before the hour of opening Gen. Veazey and his staff entered the hall and were escorted to the grand stand. Rapping the assemblage to order, the commander-in-chief announced the formal opening of the encampment, and directed the adjutant-general to call the roll of departments. Every state and territory in the union, not even excepting far-off Alaska, was represented, and the roll call showed the fullest attendance of delegates in the history of the organization. The opening address of the commander-in-chief was listened to with rapt attention by the assembled veterans.

"Comrades," said Gen. Veazey, "this is the silver anniversary of a birth, not a wedding. The wedding occurred when the bridegrooms, the youth of the land, enlisted in its defense. Abraham Lincoln celebrated the marriage nuptials. Columbia was the bride. Her vesture was the nation's flag. The pledge to re-establish that flag over the domain of secession was the price of her hand. When the pledge was grandly redeemed, through bloody strife, through suffering and death, and after the victors had placed on the brow of the bride a new diadem whose gems were honor, valor, fame, liberty, untainted with slavery, a country reunited and free, the fruit of that marriage was the Grand Army of the Republic, an offspring worthy of its royal patronage. The date of the birth was April 6, 1863. The observance of this silver anniversary began on the 6th day of April of this year. In every town and city in all this broad country where posts existed the comrades assembled in open meetings, which the public attended in throngs beyond the capacity of the largest halls, and all at the same hour united in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the great blessings which He had vouchsafed to our country and to the men who had fought its battles and had since labored faithfully on the lines of good citizenship and had cultivated the Christian and patriotic principles of fraternity, charity and loyalty."

After alluding to the recent deaths of Gen. Sherman, ex-Vice-President Hamlin and others prominent in the Grand Army, Gen. Veazey continued:

"The present administration encountered the same disturbances in the department of Louisiana and Mississippi that had troubled its predecessors. The difficulties there had existed ever since posts 9 to 17 inclusive of that department were chartered and organized. This was in 1889. The charge has always been, from different sources, that the organization of those posts was so tainted with irregularities as to be utterly destructive of their legal existence. Our rules and regulations provide a plain procedure for a department to pursue in order to test the validity of such charges. As the department of Louisiana and Mississippi has never, so far as I am informed, resorted to that procedure, I have held, in connection with those posts, that they must be regarded as having a legal existence until otherwise regularly adjudicated. "I have reason to believe that Comrades Burst and Austin made a most careful investigation of all matters in that department. Their recommendation is, in brief, that this encampment authorize the creation of a separate department in the south. This is supported by memorials addressed to the commander-in-chief by posts 9, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17, being six of the posts in the department whose membership is composed of colored comrades. Protests against such action have come from comrades of several posts, and these are on file."

Gen. Veazey recommends that such separate department be created. "During the year now closing," continued Gen. Veazey, "the G. A. R. paid out from its relief fund \$333,699.85. During the same period the Women's Relief corps paid to distressed comrades \$152,710.80. These figures show a large increase over the amount of any previous year. The total amount of relief paid out by the G. A. R., not including auxiliary bodies, since 1870, is \$2,500,000."

Referring to the Mount McGregor cottage, where Gen. Grant died, Gen. Veazey recommended that this encampment take action to secure from the government an appropriation for the maintenance of the property.

The members of the G. A. R. pension committee were also reviewed. The commander-in-chief urged the encampment to renew the effort to procure an amendment to the revised statutes which give preference, in appointments to the civil office, "to persons discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty," to the effect that honorable service shall count for something in appointments, when all other things are equal.

Washington City was selected as the place of the next encampment.

Work of Miscreants.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 6.—The Grand Rapids and Indiana express bound south was wrecked three miles north of this place yesterday noon by train wreckers, spikes, bolts and nuts being laid across the rails. The baggage and express car, day coach and sleeper were thrown from the track and rolled down the embankment, the sleeper turning completely over and being badly wrecked. Nearly all the injured, twelve in number, were taken from the sleeper. A section foreman had inspected the track but an hour before and found everything all right.

## COSTLY FOR CATTLEMEN.

Cattle on the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservations Subject to Fine and Seizure. KINGFISHER, Ok., Aug. 5.—Several weeks ago complaints were entered in the territorial courts against R. D. Cragin and the Cragin Cattle Co., D. E. Fant, Ben Garland, William Quinlan, Maj. Eldridge, James F. Ellison, Short Bros. and Drumm & Snyder for unlawfully holding and grazing cattle upon the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation. The case was tried on general demurrer. The argument was full and exhaustive.

The decision of Hon. A. J. Sear, associate justice of the territorial court, has been rendered and a writ of seizure allowed. The court held that all persons holding live stock within the limits of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation were subject to a penalty of \$1 per head and that the stock was also subject to seizure and sale for the payment of the penalty.

The marshal was commanded to attach all cattle found upon this reservation and to hold the sale until disposed of according to law, and that owners or persons having the cattle in charge should be summoned to appear and answer before the court October 30.

This order is now in the hands of the United States marshal, who will proceed at once to execute it. It covers 300,000 or 500,000 head of cattle, which it is claimed are now upon this reservation unlawfully.

The cattlemen will probably resist the execution of the order, but the marshal will go into the reservation with a sufficient force to carry it out. It is understood that the cattlemen claim to have obtained permission of the federal officers to go upon the reservation, and have paid for the privilege of doing so.

It is expected that the trial of the case will result in some developments of an extraordinary and startling character. Col. J. R. Halliwell, of Wichita, represented the cattlemen and Hon. J. C. Roberts and R. C. Palmer, of this city, the complainants.

## SUGAR GIANTS AT WAR.

Claus Spreckles and the Havemeyer Trust Battle Vainly.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—About ten days ago the president of the sugar trust was called away from the city by the fatal illness of his father, F. C. Havemeyer. While he was away the sugar trust maintained its price for granulated sugar, but Claus Spreckles, who had been keeping his rates up to those charged by the trust, at once announced a reduction of one-sixteenth of a cent per pound. He cut seriously into the trade of the sugar trust, but no action to meet the cut was taken, as it was believed that as soon as Spreckles' supply was placed he would retire from the market. He kept on filling orders, however, and practically supplied all demands.

Monday President Havemeyer returned, and at once ordered the sugar trust price for granulated sugar reduced one-eighth of a cent, or one-sixteenth below the cut made by Spreckles.

The latter yesterday then made another cut bringing his price one-sixteenth of a cent below that asked by the trust. The reductions made brings the price for granulated sugar down to 4 cents per pound in Philadelphia, on which 2 per cent is allowed off, making the net cash price 3.92 cents, the lowest on record. The price named by the sugar trust is 4 1/16 cents. In August, 1889, after the formation of the trust, sugar sold at 8 1/2 cents per pound. A curious feature of the fight is that in the raw sugar market both parties are urgent buyers and the trust bought raw sugar at 3 1/2-16c. This brings the profit of refining down to a very low point.

## MOUNTAIN BEARS.

A Child Carried Off and Killed—Many Black Bears Seen.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 5.—Very nearly 2,000 people followed the remains of little Annie Fredericks, who perished on the mountain, to the grave yesterday. The remains—all there was of them—reposed in a neat casket. The opinion is now accepted on all sides that the little girl was captured by bears immediately after entering the woods and carried off to the place where she was found. At the inquest the fact was brought out that bears are increasing on the mountain. Engineer Koch was running Lehigh Valley passenger train No. 15 the other night, and when within a few miles of town, saw a huge black bear on the track ahead of him. He applied the air-brake to stop the train, but the engine had already struck the bear and knocked him down the bank. Some of the crew plainly heard the animal groan, and saw him kicking around down among the brush, but the train could not wait to enable the men to follow up and capture the animal. Last Thursday Miss Jennie Minchin, of Moosehead, saw another black bear while she was going after water. On being discovered, the animal walked up the Lehigh Valley railroad a short distance and disappeared in the woods.

The Omaha Strikes.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 3.—There has been no change in the strike situation. The men who are out held meetings in various parts of the city. Mayor Cushing at noon issued a proclamation commanding all persons to desist from assembling or congregating together in numbers about any of the business establishments of the city for the purpose of enforcing the eight-hour law by any show of violence or force and calling upon all law abiding citizens to assist in maintaining peace and good order.

Decrease in Customs Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A statement prepared at the treasury department shows that the receipts from customs at the port of New York for the seven months of the present calendar year have fallen off, as compared with the corresponding months of the calendar year 1890, \$22,444,378. The receipts for July, 1891, were \$11,303,167, while for July, 1890, they were \$11,173,016, showing a falling off of nearly \$20,000,000. It is estimated that two-thirds of the customs duties paid in the United States are collected at the port of New York. Other ports show as great a decrease as New York.

## WHO PAYS THE DUTY?

Testimony from Various Sources—An Englishman Admits That He Will Have to Pay the Increased Duty—The Tariff is a Tax on the Exporter Only.

Here are some nuts for free trade advocates to crack.

An English manufacturer writes the Birmingham Gazette:

"The additional tax on my goods going into the United States in the present year, by reason of the McKinley act, I estimate will be at least £3,000, which sum, without a shadow of a doubt, has to come out of my pocket and the pockets of my work people."

The Springfield Union states the following as to the effect of the increased duty on eggs:

"The importation of eggs has been reduced from 123,589 dozen in October, 1890, to 24,892 dozen in April, 1891, and the import value of eggs has fallen in the same time from 13.3 cents per dozen to 8.3 cents. Is the tariff on eggs a tax or not? It is not likely that the country consumed fewer eggs in April than in October, and yet the importation was nearly 100,000 dozen less. Who supplied this 100,000? The American farmer. Freed from foreign competition he has the home market to himself, and has pocketed the money which formerly went to foreigners."

In May of this year, the Woodstock, Vt., Standard, whose editor, Hon. L. O. Green, is inspector of finance under the laws of that state, contained the following:

"The other day we fell in with a couple of live Yankees, residents of the extreme northern border of the state, who were on their way to market with cattle and produce. We inquired what they paid the farmers of Vermont for potatoes, and the reply was seventy-five cents a bushel. 'If you buy just across the line in Canada, what do you pay?' was the next question, and the answer was fifty cents. 'How does that happen?' 'O, the tariff causes the difference.' 'Then the Canadian producer pays the tariff, don't he?' 'Certainly,' they replied, 'every time. If we buy in Canada it is on that basis, and the Canadians don't expect to sell in any other way to us.' 'How is it with cattle?' The answer was, 'Just the same. The price is the same in the tariff below the price in Vermont.' 'And how about horses?' They answered, 'Well, we don't buy horses, but it operates the same way. The tariff on a horse worth less than \$150 is \$30, and for higher-priced horses more. In selling to come across the line into Vermont this is always taken into account, and makes the selling price so much less in Canada.' 'Then the Canadian farmer pays the tariff on all he sends to our markets?' 'He always does,' was the answer."

In the Standard-Democrat of Burlington, Wisconsin, June 6, Mr. F. B. Norton says:

"In the year 1854 I paid \$50 for an English watch which did not cost the maker over \$16.50, including the low duty, which was supposed to mean cheap goods. Thus it is plain that practical free trade didn't help me much, for I not only paid the duty but an outrageous profit besides. Now with a duty 150 per cent higher, as the free trader would say, I can buy a better watch for \$10. England has meantime reduced the wages of her best workmen from \$3 to \$1.50 per day and turned thousands out of employment to starve or emigrate to protected countries. At the same time wages have advanced in the United States and I have seen plenty of skilled workmen in our watch factories earning from \$3.00 to \$5.00 a day. Female workers in these factories get as good wages as our school teachers."

"I have been waiting several years for some good democrat to specify any leading line of goods that have been made dearer on an average by the amount of the increase in the duty. I should also like to have him explain why the democrats voted against taking off the duty from sugar, which we paid, and favored taking off those duties which foreigners admit they are all paying for the sake of getting into the best market in the world."

Wages in Germany.

A correspondent says in the New York Press:

We all know if we make knit goods, worsted goods, plush or tinsel in this country that these industries will grow weak in Europe. I picked up the World this morning, and in a letter from Berlin about German industries I saw this paragraph. It probably crept in by mistake, or the low tariff editor would have eliminated it:

"The situation of the working people in Saxony is steadily growing worse. It has reached that stage now when it certainly seems to call for some emphatic governmental action, if such a thing is possible. Official statistics just concluded show that the weekly wages of the women lace-makers are thirty-five cents. The lace machine workers make from five to seven shillings per week, and thus they are kept on the verge of starvation. Bread and potatoes in the mean while are steadily rising."

I read in the Welsh newspapers that the tinplate manufacturers in Swansea had a meeting, when the speakers all agreed that after the new American tariff goes into effect they will have to move their manufacturing to America or lose her trade.

What Are Raw Materials in Tinplate Making.

Mr. H. R. Demilt draws from the tinplate industry the following lesson for the benefit of the advocates of free raw materials:

"The ore is the raw material for the pig iron maker, the pig iron is the raw material for the steel maker, the ingots the raw material for the bar maker, the bars the raw material for the blank sheet maker; his the raw material for the tinner; the tinplate the raw material for the can maker; his cans the raw material for the canner of vegetables, meats, etc., and they the raw material for the cook, who is also usually raw material."

Where would the protection come in if these raw materials were made free? Yet advocates of free raw materials simulate indignation when called free traders.

PROTECTION, reciprocity, an honest count and true—

These will be winning factors in the fall of '92. Free trade, free silver and free run the Democrats will rot.

This trifling of freeds will surely freeze the party out.

## EVEN DEMOCRATS FAVOR IT.

A Common-Sense View of the Situation from a Big Business House Composed of Democrats—We Should Not Be at the Mercy of a Foreign King.

OFFICE OF SOMERS BROS., THIRD AVENUE AND THIRD STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 30.

We may say, at the very beginning, that we are democrats, and as such not in favor of protective tariffs. Consequently there is no politics in our tinplate business. We had long ago come to the conclusion that the time had come in the development of American industrial conditions when our supply of tinplate should be made here. We, as a people, have been gradually coming to this condition, and we are bound, in time, to make all the tinplate needed here.

Why, then, look at the situation for a moment. Here we are at the mercy of foreign makers of tinplate, with all that means in the way of heavy freights, expenses of insurance, exchange and commissions. Not only so, but we have been for years at the mercy, also, of speculators who have kept the price of tinplate constantly varying to suit their own fancy and greed, squeezing the consumers and the importers as well. Now this aspect of the case has been prominently before us for some years past, and we have been gathering information and making plans to take a forward step along this line in the advancement of our own business. For, as is probably well known, our firm are large consumers of tinplate. In our factory are made great quantities of decorated tinplate packages for holding all sorts of merchandise, and these packages are sold all over the world. Now suppose, by some means or other, our supply of foreign tinplate should be cut off, where should we be?

Such a contingency cannot be looked upon with any degree of equanimity, and the result is that to-day we are erecting, on a lot adjoining our Brooklyn factory, a building to be 305 feet long and 76 feet wide, to be constructed of iron, brick, stone and glass, with slate roofing. The rolling mill part of the building will be two stories and 61 feet in extreme height, and the other section 88 feet high. This building alone will cost \$60,000, and will be occupied as a tinplate works. In addition to the building, there are now on the way to our factory large quantities of heavy machinery, such as a Corliss 600-horse power engine, to supply power; rollers for producing steel sheets and much other improved machinery.

Our plans embrace many new features in the work of rolling sheets, and so simplifying the process of tinning as to eliminate as far as possible the use of manual labor. We are thus, it will be seen, aiming at important economies in the production of tinplate, which will be of advantage to us in supplying both our own wants and those of the general market, for we confidently expect, when our works are completed, which will be some time within the year, to manufacture not only enough for our own use, but in addition we shall turn out about two thousand boxes a week for sale.

We have already in our employ an experienced man, who has been twelve years in Wales as superintendent of one of their large tinplate works. This will enable us to go directly to the bottom of this matter, and so carry on the whole industry of making plates on our own premises under our own supervision, though we do not expect to make tinplate bars.

The chief advantage of doing this work right here in the city of Brooklyn is that our source of production will be very close to the source of demand, and then we shall save heavy charges in freight. Just think of the difference of shipping tinplate from Brooklyn to New York and from Wales to the same place!

But ours is not the only large establishment for the purpose of prosecuting this new industry. Norton Brothers, of Chicago, are erecting a large building for the purpose. So also is Mr. Neidringhaus in St. Louis, and there will be others on the Pacific coast, at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, O., and at additional points, where large quantities of tinplate will be in demand. We are looking at this thing from a business point of view, and are going into the manufacture of tinplate to make money, but it is one of those things which can not be done in a hurry, as some people seem to think. It requires time, and there is one point which needs to be emphasized.

This industry has been somewhat affected by the political aspect of affairs. If capitalists could be assured that changes in administration or in Congress would not affect this promising industry, as we do not believe it should, though we are democrats, they would be even more ready to go into it than they are now. We believe this subject is one which ought to be considered entirely apart from politics. It is an industry which has evidently come to stay, and our own firm would attempt to manufacture tinplate even without the increase in duty.

But the questions which are now in the minds and thoughts of those interested in the subject as brought out at the May convention of the Tin Plate Manufacturers' Association, are those which pertain to the costs of plants, of materials and labor. The result of that convention, however, has, we believe, already been to advance the prospects of the industry in this country, for we have all the materials here. Nothing, therefore, now remains to the people who are so equipped that they can engage in this industry but to make a beginning, and thus benefit themselves and the American people, and assist in the development of the wonderful resources of this great country.

SOMERS BROS.

THE SHIPYARD of the Cramps, on the Delaware river, in the state of Pennsylvania, employs 2,100 men and the weekly pay-roll averages more than \$30,000. But Mr. A. B. Farquhar, a prosperous manufacturer at York, Pa., advocates a policy which would close this yard and transfer its business to the Clyde river in another country.

Now that the courts have sustained the appraisers in their decisions against the importers of pearl buttons, several mills will start up at once, giving employment to thousands of workmen at high wages. This is another fruit of the McKinley bill.

## STOCK ITEMS.

When calves are fed in the same lot together, it will pay to see that each gets its share of feed.

In nearly all cases after the lambs are weaned, it will be best to take the rams away from ewes.

Figure out and see how much difference there is between the cost of raising a good grade draft colt and that of a scrub. Try it once.

Nebraska farmers will market not less than \$30,000,000 worth of hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry, produce and miscellaneous products this year.

It takes considerable horse sense to educate a nervous and high-life colt to steady ways, and many are ruined by lack of it in their "trainers."

The man who owns and works a good team has more confidence in himself, a better inspiration of life, and endeavors to improve the condition of self and family more than the person not thus equipped.

During the season now closing there have been shipped and driven through Lusk, Wyo., 110,000 head of cattle—50,000 shipped and 60,000 driven—all of which came from Texas, Arizona and New Mexico. The season has been a short one, but not without interest, is the appropriate comment of a local paper.

The agricultural commissioner of Georgia calls attention to the fact that the castor bean is a deadly poison to horses and cattle when eaten in any quantity. A few sound seeds are rather beneficial than otherwise, but when the seeds are undergoing decomposition the poison is of such a character as to produce death in a very short time.

Calves should not be disposed of to the butcher for a few dollars in order to save a little trouble. All these little troubles are what constitute a business. There is no business that is free from its troubles. The good prices in prospect for cattle for a number of years to come, with the present prospect for an abundance of feed, will make the feeding of good cattle a very inviting business.—Exchange.

Those who have a good crop of good calves this year can better afford to give them the attention they deserve than they could at any other time of late years. It is an open fact that in numbers cattle are considerably reduced as compared with the situation a few years ago. Cattle have been generally fed younger than formerly. Western ranches have closed out. Shortage of feed has driven cattle to market. Those who have taken the pains to produce calves of good breeding can now afford to keep them and treat them well, with the assurance that they will return every dollar put into them with large interest on the investment.—Nebraska Farmer.

## FARM NOTES.

Last year the apple crop of Missouri was worth \$10,000,000. An estimate of the crop this year places its value at nearly \$12,000,000.

In the fall is a good time to make a start in the poultry business. Build the house and make the necessary arrangements in good season.

When given a good range turkeys are less liable to be bothered with vermin than chickens. A little lard rubbed on the top of their heads and under their wings is a sufficient remedy.

As it is difficult to obtain a sufficient amount of stable manure to keep up fertility, it is a good idea to apply the stable manure to such crops as corn and grass and use commercial fertilizer with wheat and potatoes.

One of the most important items in sowing wheat is to secure a good, even stand; to get the wheat distributed evenly over the surface, and if properly managed this can nearly always be done with more certainty by using the drill than is possible by hand. Another item secured by using the drill is that the seed is covered more evenly.

One of the best plans of applying manure to wheat is to plow reasonably early after the harvest work is finished. Take pains to plow deep and thoroughly; then haul out and apply all the manure possible. Scatter it evenly over the surface. The work of properly preparing the soil to receive the seed will usually work the manure sufficiently into the soil.

If commercial fertilizers are to be applied, the most economical plan is to use the fertilizer attachment to the drill. The work can be done at less expense than in any other way. It can be scattered broadcast by hand, but this increases the work very materially. Manure or fertilizers with wheat should always be applied near the surface, whether commercial fertilizer or stable manure is used.

The early set strawberries require a good deal more work to keep them free from runners, but they well repay extra trouble. Growing new runners diminishes the power of the plant to produce fruit buds. Instead, therefore, of planting in rows and allowing the plants to run into a mat, more fruit will be produced if the plants are set closer together and forced to spread out by keeping the runners cut off.

It is quite an item to save work in and around the house as well as on the farm, and to do this, conveniences are necessary and should not be overlooked. On the majority of farms the handling of the milk, cream, and making the butter, is no small item of work. A dairy house, built convenient to the house—well, in many cases can be arranged so that the water can run through and out into a reservoir outside where the stock can drink it—Live Stock Indicator.

## Notes.

Guineas are about the only domestic fowls that can be hatched in July or August to a good advantage. Guinea hens hatched in the summer will be ready to lay next spring.

Appearance is an important factor in marketing eggs. It is not only important that they should be fresh, but also that they should be clean and free from streaks or dark spots.

The honeysuckle and the trumpet vine can be grown as shrubs by fastening them to a stake four or five feet high and keeping the ends pinched off at the top of the stakes.